GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

Discussing the Land Question of Great Britain.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Can England Prosper with Small Peasant Proprietors?

The third of Mr. Gladstone's new series of eches is, admits the conservative Pall Mall Gazette, likely to produce far more effect than either of its two predecessors. This speech was delivered at West Calder, where his reception was of a more en-thusiastic kind than anywhere else in Mid-Lothian. The whole town was decorated, and on entering the place in the afternoon Mr. Gladstone passed under half a dozen triumphal arches, covered with evergreens and draped with flags. Venetian poles, draped with parti-colored cloth, were erected in the main street, and all over these were linked garlands, from which depended Chinese lanterns. The pavilion in which the meeting was held was specially constructed for the occasion to contain 3,000 people. Light was bountifully supplied from parafilms lamps, and the bareness of the boards on the walls and roof was agreeably varied by garlands of evergreens and a display of flags of many nations. Mr. Gladstone drove over from Dalmeny, and was met at the entrance of the town by a cavalcade of horsemen, who escorted him through an applauding multitude to the pavilion. On his arrival there followed the now familiar ova-tion, the audience rising to their feet and cheering. Gladstone carried large bouquets of flowers, with which they had been presented on en-tering the town. Recognizing the fact that he was speaking in an agricultural district Mr. Gladstone levoted the first hour of his speech to considering the questions more particularly connected with the land. He spoke as follows:-

devoted the first hour of his speech to considering the questions more particularly connected with the land. He speke as follows:—

AMERICAN PARMING COMPETITION.

Gentlemen—I speak of the agricultural distress as a matter undoubtedly scrious. Let none of us withhold our sympathy from the farmer, the cultivator of the soil, in the struggle of competition with the United States; but I don't fully explain the case whon I say the United States; it is not with the entire United States; it is with the western portion of those States—the portion remote from the scaboard. And I wish, in the first place, to state also a fact of very great interest and importance, as it seems to me, relating to and defining the point at which the competition of the Western States of America is most of all evident. I have in my hand a letter received recently from one well known and honorably known in Scotland—Mr. Lyon Playfair, who has recently been travelling in the United States of America, and who, as you all know, is as well qualified as any man upon earth for accurate and careful investigation. (Applause.) The point where the competition of the Western States of America. Whatever be the agricultural distress in Scotland, and whatever it be, where undoubtedly it is most feit, in England, it is greater by much in the Eastern States of America. Whatever be the agricultural distress in Scotland, and whatever it be, where undoubtedly it is most feit, in England, it is greater by much in the Eastern States of America. In the States of New England the soil has been to some extent exhausted by carcless agriculture, and that is one of the greatest enamies with which farmers have to contend. ("Hear!") I can tell you something, on the authority of your friend Mr. Playfair, that has happened in one of the New England States—not, recollect, in a desert or a remote country—and near one of the towns of those States that bears the honorable name of Wellesley. He tells me this:—Three weeks ago a friend of Dr. Playfair bought a farm near Wellesley in

who are infines in time secondary it at once arow that this great and immonse comparative abundance of the principal article of the food of man is a great blessing vouchsafed by Frovidence. ("Hear, hear!") In part I believe that that cheapness has been increased by special causes. The land whence comes American corn is at present thinly populated; but population will increase, and with it there will be a larger demand for corn for human consumption, and thorefore less corn will come to you and at a higher price. Again, if our people are in a great measure maintained by American wheat, this is greatly owing to the extreme depression of recent times in America, and especially in the districts of that country where the railways depend upon mineral traffic to immense extent, which we know very little of in this country. With the revival of trade in America the freights for corn will increase, and when the mineral traffic becomes more abundant the railways will not early corn generally at the, nominal raisas. In some respects you will have a mitigation of this, but in other respects it is likely to continue. Now, the Prime Minister not long ago—and he ought to have the best information upon this subject—("Hear, hear!")—and I am not going in the main to impeach what he stated—gave it to be understood that there was about to be a development of agriculture in Canada which would throw into the shade the corn production of the United States. Well, that was cold comfort as far as the liftish agricultures it is concerned—"Hear, hear!" and otherwise the corn consumption of the United States, well, that was rold comfort as far as the liftish agricultures it is concerned—"Hear, hear!" and cheers)—because he did not say the corn consumption of the States of Canada. There is no doubt—I believe that is a correct anticipation—that in the course of time large quantities will proceed from that Province, and, therefore, we may look forward to a state of things, and what are your fair production of the course of time large that the

your own energies and thought and action to which you must trust.

QUACK REMEDIES,

My next duty is to warn you against quack remedies—(cheers)—against delusive remedies, against the quack remedies that there are plenty of people found to propose, not so much in Scotland as in England. But from Mid-Lothiau we are at present speaking to England as well as to Scotland. Let us here give a triendly warning to the agriculturists of England not to be deluded by those who have called themselves their friends in a degree of special and superior excellence—(laughter)—not to be deluded into hoping relief from sources from which it can never come. There are three of these remedies, one of which I will note all a quack remedy, but of which I will speak in a tone of rational and dispassionate discussion. There are some persons for whom I have a great respect who think that the difficulties of our agriculture may be got over by a fundamental change in the landholding system of our country. I do not mean change as to laws of entail and settlement, but I mean those who think that If you can cut up the land of the country into a multitude of small properties, that of itself will solve the difficulty and start everybody on a career of pros-

perity. To a proposal of that kind I for one am not going to object that it would be inconstant with going to object that it would be inconstant with going to object that it would be inconstant with the before the workers of the purpose of dividing property into amail loss. I don't wish to recommend proprietors as it piesses for the purpose of dividing property into amail loss. I don't wish to recommend the property into amail loss. I don't wish to recommend the property of the space of the sent are not allogether in the same position as the possessors of men persent of the space of the sent are not allogether in the same position as the possessors of men persent of the space of the community, as the possessors of the community, as the possessors of the community, as the possessors of the community, as the possessor of land does, and therefore I freely own that compulsory expropriation is a wince, the community as the possessor of the community, as the possessor of the community as the properties, however, is one which very large bodies and parties in this country treat with the unnost contempt, and they are accustomed to point to France and say. Let an Properties of the possessor of the properties, and they do not produce in France. In the properties of the possessor of the properties of the possessor of the properties of the properties of the possessor of the properties of the p

tion not believe the large landed properties in the country are to be broken up into a mail ones or that the land will or can be owned by those whe cuit the land will or can be owned by those whe cuit have a landice diese and a tenant class always working together harmoniously for each total country and the land of the properties of the land of the properties of the properties of the land of the properties of the properties of the land of the lan There was a saying of a great sucient Greek orator, who very much undervalued what we call the better portion of the community—namely, women. (Cheers and laughter.) He made an observation which I may quote, not for the purpose of concurring with it, but for illustrative purposes. Pericles, the great Athenian, said with regard to women that their great merit would be "to be never heard of." (Laughter.) What Fericles said unitury of women I am much disposed to say of foreign affairs. ("Hear" and laughter.) A very great merey it would be if it were never heard of, ("Hear, hear!" and cheers.) Unfortunately, instead of that they are being always heard of, and you hear of them and nothing also, and I cannot promise yet the same of the

BEYOND THE SEAS

Gleanings from the European Journals.

FACTS, FIGURES AND FANCIES.

Miss Millais' Marriage-Coquelin on Actors--Crime in Italy.

A correspondent of a Manchester paper declarss that most of the original furniture of the cottage in which Burns was born is now stowed away in the garrets of a house in Chester road. Manchester. It is stated that the young Prince of Monaco about to undertake a journey of exploration in

Africa. He contemplates travelling through Abyssinia, Shoa and the lake region of Central Africa. French sculptors are invited to compete for nemorial to be erected on the spot where the National Ascembly met in 1789. It is to consist of a statue of the Republic, with statues of Bailly, Mira-

Says the Roman correspondent of the London Globe:-"The American colony has been recruited by the addition of s new Consul General of the United States, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, some years resident in Moscow and St. Petersburg and now engaged on a biography of Peter the Great."

The Spagiards were somewhat offended at the se-lection of Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor of Gibraltar, as Envoy Extraordinary of Great Britain at the wedding of King Alfonso. There was no ob-jection to Lord Napier personally, but simply to his title of Governor of Gibraltar, representing, as he does, a conquest for which the Spaniards affect to be particularly inconsolable.

does, a conquest for which the Spaniards affect to be particularly inconsolable.

Professor Khnkerfüs, of Göttingen, ridicules the notion, to which he assigns an English origin, of the danger to the earth of the present position of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. He scouts the idea of the epidemics of the sixth and sixte inth centuries being caused by a similar phenomenon, declaring that such a phenomenon did not then occur, and can only occur, even excluding a Neptune, but once in 420 years.

London Echo:—"The Americans have taught the Swiss more than one lesson. They have shown them how to make a really cheap watch, and, now that they have induced them to try their authristic coal, the Swiss are going to turn the tables and begin mining on their own account. They have coal measures capable of yielding half a million of tons per annum, and at less they are about to try whether they cannot utilize them."

The appearance of Lord Dufferin in London has

they cannot utilize them."

The appearance of Lord Dufferin in London has excited no little commotion in Ministerial circles. His Lordship's return is due to circumstances of a special character. Lord Dufferin was suspected of making the tour of Europe on "particular service." It is now known beyond doubt that His Lordship left England presumably to return to St. Petersburg, but in reality for the purpose of executing a special commission intrasted to him in Europe by Lord Beaconsfield. The quidnuncs are excited, and, indeed, every one is walting on the tiptoe of curiosity for the secret to be disclosed.

"Adelina Patti's stay in Barlin is drawing to a

deed, every one is waiting on the tiptoe of curiosity for the secret to be disclosed.

"Adelina Patti's stay in Berlin is drawing to a close," writes a correspondent on the 26th ult. "She has again been wonderfully successful and has attracted much larger houses than even in London or Paris. Extraordinary prices were willingly given by those unable to procure tickets in the regular way at the box office. The dear will bid farewell to Berlin on Friday night, when at the Empress' particular request, she will take the part of Lucis di Lammermor before a brilliant audience, which will include both the Empéror and Empress, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duke and Duchess Wladimir of Prassis and a host of minor princes and princesses."

The German traveller, Ernst von Weber, in an

minor princes and princesses."

The German traveller, Ernst von Weber, in an article on "Germany's Interests in Southeastern Africa," published in the Geographical News of Berlin, strongly advocates the sequisition by Germany of certain points on the eastern and western coasts of Africs. Herr von Weber observes that the annexation of the Transvaal by England and her subjugation of the Zulus assures to her the supremacy over the whole of the African continent. He therefore urges the German nation to take the matter into its own hands, and, without waiting for the help of the government, to establish a chain of commercial stations on the Zambesi where the Boers might take refuge, and, together with the German colonists, found a new independent State.

and, together with the German colonists, found a new independent State.

Mine. Ristori has just had numerous difficulties with the Berlin police about the representation of Giscometti's tragic drama, "Marie Antoinette." The President of the Police, probably afraid of a revolutionary demonstration, peremptorily forhade its performance. Mme. Ristori, nothing daunted, personally appealed to the Emperor, when he, enraptured with her truly magnificent acting as Mary Stuart, paid his respects to the celebrated tragédienne behind the scenes of the Theatre Royal. "Marie Antoinette," given at the National Theatre, had quite the contrary effect from that anticipated by the sage authorities for the touching fate of the unfortunate Queen of France, for instead of arousing any outburst of revolutionary feeling it enlisted the sympathies of the audience in favor of persecuted royalty.

Lord Chelmsford's reply to St. John's Masonic

MARRIAGE OF MISS MILLAIS.

The marriage of Lieutenant William Christopher James, Royal Scots Grays, only son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice James, with Miss Effe Gray Millais, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Everett Millais, R. A., was solemnized on the 28th at 8t. Peter's Church, Cranlay Gardens, London, in the presence of a large number of friends of both families. Every part of the church was crowded, and many who came at eleven o'clock failed to gain admission. Those invited to the ceremony began to arrive as early as half-past ten o'clock, the solemnity being appointed for eleven. The chancel was prottily decorated with white chrysanthemums and other autumnal flowers, and bouquets of white flowers in gilt vases ornamented the communion table. The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. W. H. Hippsiely (Royal Scots Grays), arrived early. Punctually at eleven o'clock the bride came, accompanied by her father, who afterward gave her saway, and was received on entering the church by her seven bridesmaids. The bride wore a Princesserobe of the richest ivory duch MARRIAGE OF MISS MILLIAIS.

casesatin, with corsage square, and trimmed with antique Venetian lace (pift of her mother) and with small bunches of orange flowers fastening up the draperies of satin. She also wore a tara of three diamond stars, the tulle veil being fastened with diamond brooches; and among her other lewels was a unique diamond and sapphire pendant, the gift of the father and mother of the bridegroom. She carried a beautiful bouquet, composed of the choicest white exotics, the bridegroom's gift. The bridesmalds' dresses were of white satin, draped with Induan muslin and trimmed with full French lace, and having waistcoats of crimson velvet, and toques of the same velvet, trimmed with muslin, lace and white feathers to match. Each lady wore a bonquet on the left shoulder, fastened with a gold Roman band brooch studded with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and each carried a bouquet of white and crimson carnations. As the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, passed up the aisle followed by her bridal train, the choir the service being choral) sang "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden." The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Hon, and Rev. Francis K. C. Byng, M. A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of St. Peter's, and the Rev. Vicar addressed the congregation most impressively from the sermon on holy marriage, instead of the usual exhortation from the Prayer Book, at the conclusion of which the choir sang the hymn, "How welcome was the call." The Archbishop and Vicar, then proceeded to the vestry, followed by the bridesmadis and their near relatives of both families at luncheon, but at night Mrs. Millais chered the congregation of the marriage with a single placed at the congregation of the marriage of both families at luncheon, but at night Mrs. Millais entertimed the near relatives of both families at luncheon, but at night Mrs. Millais chered the congregation of her daughter's nuptials. Early in the afternoon the newly married couple left town for Cliveden, near Taplow, which the

M. Coquelin anié, of the Française, has been pleading pro domo sua at the Salle des Conférences, where he delivered an eloquent lecture on the subject of art and actors. M. Coquelin's desire is that the actors of the modern Athens should enjoy the same rank in the commonwealth as did the actors of ancient Athens, where the theatrical representations had a religious and patriotic character. Originally the theater in France had a strong connection with religion, but since Molère wrote "Tartuffe" the harmony between the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and the stage had been broken. Of late the Church and treated actors more kindly, but the old prejudice still remained and rose up in all its pristine strength if occasion required. M. Coquelin touched upon the question of the decoration of comedians, about which we have had much talk of late. M. Turquet, the present Under-Secretary of State for Fine Art, is in favor of granting the ribbon of the Legion of Honor to actors just as to other men who bave distinguished themselves by their services to the State, to art, to science or to industry. Public opinion, however, is opposed to the idea, because it is said the actor is liable to receive insults, kicks and cuffs while playing, to say nothing of being hissed by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and other culmary delicacies flung at him by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and other culmary delicacies flung at him by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and other culmary delicacies flung at him by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and other culmary delicacies flung at him by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and other culmary delicacies flung at him by a disastisfied public and of having rotten potatoes and othe M. COQUELIN ON ART AND ACTORS.

CRIME IN ITALY.

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"Further particulars have been published," says the Rome correspondent of the London Globe, "concerning the fluding of the body of Signor Catalfamo, who was carried off by brigands on the 15th of October near Cetald, in Sicily. The corpse was discovered in an almost inaccessible cave on Monte Pellegrino, and precisely over the English Protestant Cemetery. The head had been removed, and the body was lightly covered with earth. In the pockets of the clothes were found papers sufficient to establish the identity of the deceased. The assassins must have committed the murder in great haste and in terror of immediate pursuit, for while caseying away the head to prevent identification, they left other proofs behind them that the body was that of Catalfamo. The 8,000 francs sent by the family as ranson, and which arrived too late to prevent the murder, were returned to Catalfamo's relations. Count Porzi, who was captured near Castel-Bologness, was liberated on payment of 3,000 lire. He was dressed as a peasant, and suffered much fatigue in marching among the mountains of Casols Valsonio and Riolo. Colonel Bosco di Ruffino, driving in his carriage near the railway station of Carmagnola, was attacked by three armed brigands, who took his watch and purse, and beat him severely, because, as they said, a gentleman of his rank ought to have carried more money in his pocket. The body of a gentleman, extremely well drossed, was lately found near the public cemetery outside Piacenza. He had arrived by railway, gone direct to The body of a gentleman, extremely well dressed, was lately found near the public cemetery outside Placenza. He had arrived by railway, gone direct to the cemetery, without entering the city of Piacenza, and committed sucide. The fineness of his apparei and the intelligent character of his features, his delicate hands and his apparent age, about fifty, have roused the suspicion that the body is that of the missing banker, Philippart. The island of Ventotene, near the bay of Naples, is inhabited by a good many suspected persons who are kept by the government in forced domicile. Rosa Miano, a girl of Ventotene, had an admirer, named Ippolito, who round that two of his companions—Castagna and Di Grazia—were inclined to make love to the fair Rosa. He determined to slay his two rivals in the presence of his mistress, and invited them both in her name to a friendly banquet. They accepted the invitation, and at the hour and day appointed proceeded to the residence of Rosa Miano, where they were met by ippolito, who killed them one after the other with a poniard.

Misno, where they were met by Ippolito, who killed them one atter the other with a poniard.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

In addition to the construction of the new fortresses at Ivangorod andfelsewhere in Poland, which have already been announced, a St. Petersburg correspondent learns that the fortifications at Warsaw are being increased and strengthened. The prohibitions against the use of the Polish language were among the most severely felt of the measures introduced for the so-called pacifying of Poland after the events of 1864. There are still many restrictions against the use of the national language, and they are particularly enforced in all that concerns the department of education. In Warsaw an annual concert is given for the benefit of the poorer members of the University, and the entertainment is chiefly conducted by their fellow students, who, to save expenses, personally undertake all details, and themselves sell and collect the tickets of entry. At the recent annual concert one of the students on duty at the door addressed in Polish M. Apuchin, a Russian official, now Director of Education in Poland. This was too much for the equanimity of the guider of the Polish youth; he flew into a passion and immediately reported the matter to General Kotzebue, the Governor of Poland. To the astonishment of the Warsaw public, among whom the affair had created quite a sensation, and to the digust of M. Apuchin, that over zealous official was reproved by the Governor for his excess of zeal, and the student has been dismissed with a trifling reprimand. This incident gives ground for reflection for those who remember that but a short time ago such indiscretions as that of the Warsaw student were frequently punished by the banishment of the London Pally Television as that of the Warsaw student were frequently punished by the banishment of the London Pally Television as that of the Warsaw student were frequently punished by the banishment of the London Pally Television as that of the Warsaw student were frequently punished

penal settlements in Siberia.

NEW EXPEDITION AGAINST MERV.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Datly Telegraph writes:—"I have been told on excellent authority that important despatches left the Russian Foreign Office a low days ago for the Russian Legation at Teheran. These despatches contained instructions that the Persian government should be given to understand that Russia could tolerate the incursion of the Kurds on her territory no longer, and that the Shah's government must take immediate measures to prevent it. I gather from the same trustworthy source that this reclamation implies a threat to occupy the territory of Azerbaidjan, in order to attract the attention of the Persian government to the northwest frontier. Meanwhile there is every reason to believe that the danger for Persialies in the direction of Kuchan, Mesched and Sarahks. With or without the consent of the Shah's government, it is the intention of the Russians to take that route and to proceed along the valley of the Attrek when they next advance on Merv, which will be early in the spring. A few days will then suffice to take them to their destination, and in the fertile district watered by the Attrek they will have at hand provisions in abundance, even for a much larger force than that they are likely to employ. The expedition is being reorganized as rapidly as possible, and will advance against Merv in two columns—one formed by troops coming from the Caucasus, the other by a force advancing by Turkestan and the Amou Daira. The Commander-in-Chief, General Tergoukasoff, who is an Armenian by birth, is perfectly acquainted with the Persian language and is generally acknowledged to be eminently qualified for the task be has before him. He is the only Russian commander who during the late war received the Prussian Order of Merit. This was conferred upon nim on the occasion of his brilliant retreat from Alashgerd. In presence of the certainty with which the Russian government anticipates the capture of Merv to the coming spring they could NEW EXPEDITION AGAINST MERV.

IS ANY ONE RESPONSIBLE?

How the Fallen Walls in Third Avenue Were Constructed.

VIGILANCE OF BUILDING INSPECTORS.

Mr. Michael Duffy Proposes to "Show Those Offices Up."

"The Duffys will have to come to the front pretty fast this time," said a member of the Department of Public Works to a reporter yesterday. "Tom Duffy, the elder brother is an ex-Assistant Alderman, and he thinks he can get anything he wants from the city without paying for it. If they could prove that the fall of these Third avenue fronts was due to a broken sewer they might saddle the city with their loss of \$3,000, and the Building Department might tendent Dudley and Tom Duffy are old cronies. building is of course all done under the eyes of the inspectors, and must be 'according to law.' I don't believe there is another city in the wide world where the poorer classes are housed so unsafely or with worse ventilation than they are in New York."

In the Bureau of Sewers the reporter was told that the pipe in front of the fallen buildings crosses at 102d street to the east side of Third avenue, where it joins the large brick sewer. Some workmen on Monday found a lot of sand in the neck of the pipe where it connects with the main sewer, but still it was not stopped up. The reporter was told that one of the Duffys admitted having opened the man-hole in front of the new buildings during the last rain storm to get rid of the water about his mortar beds. In this way the workmen ecount for the sand and sticks which collected at the corner of 102d street. Michael Duffy had comto the reporter that the people plained n the five houses next to his new ings had been greatly annoyed by defecalso, and are employes of the Sewer Department, stated that for all those five houses there was only one six-inch pipe connecting with the sewer. The department, he said, only collected \$10 for the single connection, but was entitled to \$10 for each house. A six-inch pipe was totally inadequate to the purposes of five buildings, and he was not surprised hat they suffered annoyance from it.

SINGULARLY CHEAP.

By way of illustrating the Duffys' methods of dealing with the city, the reporter was informed of nine houses which they built on the corner of Ninetyfourth street and Lexington avenue two or three years ago. According to this information the Duffys had all these houses connected by a single drain,

years ago. According to this information the Duffys had all these houses connected by a single drain, but the Bureau of Sewers found them out and compelled them to pay \$90 for the nine houses.

Engineer Towle denied a statement from one of the Duffy brothers that the big car house of the elevated railroad company connected with the sewer of which so much complaint has been made. The railroad company, he said, had a drain of their own, which crossed the avenue and emptied into the brick sewer on the east side; there were no houses at all connecting with the sewer above the block between 101st and 102d streots.

"I don't want to get into a dispute with Mr. Dudley," said Mr. Towle, "but I will not have it supposed that the sewer could possibly have caused the fall of those walls. The foundations were built on solid rock, and it good mortar had been used in laying them the action of the water would only have made it more firm."

"How long does it take cement mortar to set?"

"Then," said the reporter, "as the foundations were laid in rock and yet went to pieces, the inference is that the Duffys did not use the mortar required by law?"

"Mr. towle answered:—"Those columns broke all to pieces. An iron dealer who has seen the specimens I have of them declares that the iron is very poor. It is full of what are called "sand flaws." Where great buildings have burned and crashed to the earth how often have you seen the iron columns, when made of the right stuff, come out of the ruins unbroken? In good unidings an iron column is only used to support one-tenth of the weight it is actually capable of supporting. These facings of the columns used by the Duffys are only three-eighths of an inch thick. They ought to have been an inch and a quarter, or certainly a full inch."

When the reporter called at the Department of Buildings Mr. Dudley was engaged with the Committee on Plans. He could only spare a moment for conversation.

"Have you made an official inquiry into the cause of the accident on Third avenue?" asked the re-

conversation.

"Have you made an official inquiry into the cause of the accident on Third avenue?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I was up there again yesterday, and I am testing some of the mortar. There it is," pointing to three tumblers standing on the stove in his office. He had saturated the mortar with paosphoric acid, which, evaporating, leaves the sand at the bottom of the tumblers, and whatever lime the mortar con-

testing some of the mortar with phosphoric acid, which, evaporating, leaves the sand at the bottom of the tumblers, and whatever lime the mortar contains rests on the top.

Mr. Dudley took down one of the tumblers and add, "I find the mortar is of a very good quality. The experiment is not complete yet, but I can tell you to-morrow just how much lime there was in it."

"Where did you get the mortar?"

Mr. Dudley received yesterday the following report of Inspector James Rooney:—

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.—

TO THE SUPERINT OF BUILDINGS.—

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.—

TO THE SU

ing at the time he called out, "Where's that man yot wanted to buy for five dollars? Pd like to see him."

"You can see him easily enough," replied Mr. Duffy, nodding toward the reporter.

"That's a rough hot you got from Engineer Towie," added the acquaintance of Mr. Duffy.

"Yes, he was up here Sunday and said to my brother. "We must get out of this some way; we must all get out or it, and then he goes down town and gives it to us through the Heisand. But I'll show him up. I know all about these offices down in the City Hall. They tried to fix these severs without my knowing it. They had a man hid hehind that doorway over there, waiting for us to go sway. But they can't seal a march on me if I have to keep watch here every night myself. They say there is only one pipe for those who buildings to the server, but I paid 'on. for five houses \$50, and I've got their receipt for it. When I was building and he lotters on Ninety-fourth street they add one of my men, who went down for some taps, that the water was not paid for, and I had a receipt for it. All the time. Oi, I know all about those offices."

Mr. Duffy's acquaintance here asserted that the sewer in that block had been in a wretched condition to his personal knowledge. The reporter asked him if he thought that had anything to do with the fall of the walls, but he said he answered evasively, "How much are you going to sue the city for!" asked the reporter of Mr. Duffy in parting.

"I don't know," sain he gruffly. "My lawyer knows all about that."

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TUMBLE.

It was on the morning of February 23, 1878, between eight and nine o'clock, when the wall of one of the eleven buildings which the Duffy brothers were building in Lexington avenue, came down with a crash. There were pienty of workmen about at the time, but only two of them were caught in the falling debris. These were feorage Bain, a laborer, and James Hennessy, a stone cutter. The probable cause was spoken of in the Henkan at the time as follows:—"The cause of the adain, which was c

THE BLACK VEIL.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

A very interesting ceremony was witnessed yesterday morning in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville. Miss Honors Farley, a graduate of the institution and daughter of ex-Alderman Terence Farley, completed her novitiate in the Order. made her last vows and was fully received into the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart. The occasion attracted a select gathering of the friends of the young lady, not only from this city but from Philadelphia and elsewhere. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, officiated, and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Grady, of Manhattanville; McCready, of the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second street; Ducey, of St. Michael's, West Thirty-second street; Lilly and Holy Cross, West Forty-second street; Ducey, of St. Michael's, West Thirty-second street; Lilly and Dinshan, of the Dominican Order, and Keagan, of Goshen. Miss Farley made her first vows two years and a half ago, and passed her novitiate in Kenwood. The greeting which took place between her and several of her classmates after she had consecrated herself to the service of her Divine Master was one of the most touching incidents of the occasion. About ton minutes before the Bishop and clergy appeared in the sanctuary of the beautiful chapel the young lady pupils, to the number of about three hundred, filed in and ranged themselves in the rows of seats till they nearly filed the little temple. The community of nums in their simple garb, resembling more that of the Sisters of Mercy than any female Order in the Church, occupied seats near their pupils. Around the organ was grouped the choir, composed of young ladies of the academy. The scene as the clergy moved slowly into the sanctuary, Bishop Corrigan, in gorgeous robes, bringing up the rear of the procession, was solemn and brilliant. The nuns and young bedies in the body of the chapel arose from their seats and then knelt in silent prayer before the silar, which was redelent with the choicest flowers and ablaze with rows of wax lights.

But it was only when Miss Farley, accompanied by the Superioress to claim her for the service of God, came forward, that the scene became really affecting. Her relatives and friends shed tears of joy. Bishop Corrigan, taking his place in the centre of the altar, intoned the "Veni Creator Spiritius," the favorite hymn of the Catholic Church in all her acts of consecration, the clergy and the choir assisting. Then turning round he blessed the crucing and bished veil, signifying in the language of the ritual that the postulast should henceforth carry

sisting. Then turning round he blessed the crucinx and black veil, signifying in the language of the ritual that the postulant should henceforth earry her cross and shut out from her vision all the pleasures and allurements of the world. The postulant was next led forward and received the crucifix and veil, the white veil of probation having been cast aside. After the usual questions were asked by the Bishop the postulant promised on bended knees, with hands joined, to observe the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The Bishop then assumed the vestments and commenced the celebration of mass, Father Grady assisting as master of ceremonies, the ciergy and choir intoning the responses. At the communion the last and most solemn act of the ceremony took place. The postulant approached and knelt at the foot of the altar to receive the blessed eucharist. While the Bishop held up the sacred particle the postulant, with uplifted eyes, addressed her Lord in the holy sacrament and in a loud voice repeated her vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. The sacrament was then administered and the postulant prostrated herself before the altar for several minutes in meditation. At the conclusion of the mass the Bishop imparted the apostolic benediction.

MARINE MISSIONS.

The Episcopal Church in this city maintains a very successful mission for seamen. A floating ship is moored at the foot of Pike street, where the Rev. Mr. Walker has ministered for twenty-one years, and in a Church Mission of the Holy Comforter, on the North River side of the city, Rev. Mr. Hyland looks North River side of the city, Rev. Mr. Hyland looks after the river and canal boatmen. There is also a mission at Coenties stip, where the Rev. Mr. Maguire conducts services and looks after a reading room, which is one of several designed for the same good end. The attendance at the Floating Church during the past month was 1,225, of whom 445 were sailors; 552 visited the reading room at No. 34 Pike street, and 141 received Bibles, Testaments and other books. At the weekly temperance meetings an average of 100 sailors attended, and over sixty of them took the pledge of total abstinence. The attendance at the Church of the Holy Comforter is not so large, but its reading room and Sunday school, at No. 90 Barrow street, are much frequented. The reading room at Goenties stip had 700 marine visitors during the month. This was the presentation of the work of the month by the missionaries to the managers of the society last night at the Trinity Chapel Sunday school room.

FELL RETWEEN THE "L" CARS.

The accident at the Chatham square station of the New York "L" road on Monday night, by which a man almost lost his life by a fall from one of thecar platforms, was resterday made a subject of inquiry. The depot at this quarter is the point of union of the Second and Third avenue and City Hall branches of the road, and the platform is more spacious to bond stones. Beneath an iron column resting on the stone wall the law plainly requires both headers and bond stones; and any inspector of the Building Department might have discovered this deficiency in the Duffy houses. Section 10 says further that where an iron column rests on a wail of stone it shall be set on a base stone of cut granite not less than eight inches in thickness by the full thickness of the wall. The granite blocks supporting the iron columns in the two Duffy buildings whose fronts are yet standing are not more than fourteen inches in width, while the foundation walls are twenty inches.

MR. DUFFY IS DISATISPIED.

At half-past five of-clock last evening Michael Duffy paced up and down the sidewalk in front of his unfortunate enterprise with his hands thrust deep in his overcoat pockets. He saw the reporter and the reporter saw him, but Mr. Duffy was not inclined to be conversive. Perhaps his unsuccessful negotiations, backed by a five-dollar note, to have things "fixed up" on the day before, did not dispose him to be sociable. Mr. Duffy well not inclined to be conversive. Perhaps his unsuccessful negotiations, backed by a five-dollar note, to have things "fixed up" on the day before, did not dispose him to be sociable. Mr. Duffy well not inclined to be conversive. Perhaps his unsuccessful negotiations, backed by a five-dollar note, to have things "fixed up" on the day before, did not dispose him to be sociable. Mr. Duffy well not inclined to be conversive. Perhaps his unsuccessful negotiations, backed by a five-dollar note, to have things "fixed up" on the day before, did not dispose him to be sociable. Mr. Duffy well not inclined to be conversive. Perhaps his unsuccessful negotiations, backed by a five-dollar note, to have the five and and the other on a single workman, who was doing something or other on the second floor. The reporter finished his examination of the foundation walls, which were being repaired with brick and all the bond stones that any law could possibly require.

He turn than at most other points along the